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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

JULY 1984

published August 1984

OLDER WORKERS AND THE SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR FORCE

One of 25 people in South Dakota's labor force is 65 years old or older according to data collected by the United States Census Bureau in 1983. Nationally, South Dakota's population ranks sixth in the percent that is 65 or older.

Also nationally, the 65 and older population grew at twice the rate of the rest of the population in the past two decades and is expected to constitute an increasingly larger portion in the years ahead. Projections indicate South Dakota's 65 and older population will increase one percent from 1980 to the year 2000.

A 1983 Congressional report suggests that the current national median age of 30.6 years will increase to 36.3 by the turn of the century.

The participation rate in the labor force (people employed or actively seeking employment) for the 65 and over population in South Dakota was 15.9 percent in 1983, which exceeded the national average of 11.8 percent. The participation rate for males in this group, which make up 66 percent of the total, has been steadily declining since 1950. At that time, nearly 50 percent were either employed or actively seeking employment. The labor force participation rate of the national population starts to decline at age 55.

Part-time employment is playing an increasingly important role for the older worker. In 1960, 30 percent of employed men 65 years old and older worked part-time. National census data show that in 1983, 48 percent of the employed men and 60 percent of employed women 65 and over worked part-time. In South Dakota, 54 percent of the 65 and over working population was working part-time during the same time.

Seven industries employ 84 percent of the older workers in South Dakota. Of this working population, 31.4 percent are employed in agriculture; 21 percent, health professions; 15.6 percent, retail trade; 4.3 percent, both construction and finance/insurance/real estate; 3.7 percent, manufacturing; and 3.1 percent, transportation/communication/public utilities.

Unemployment for this age group is generally less than either national or statewide unemployment levels. The 65 and older South Dakota 1983 unemployment rate was 1.5 percent. Once older workers lose their jobs, they generally stay unemployed longer than younger workers and are twice as likely to give up looking for a new job. This factor of dropping out of the labor force is a major component of the lower unemployment rate for the older population.

It will be interesting to observe the effects of the 1978 Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which increased the retirement age from 65 to 70. Passage of this act and the trend toward an older population may result in major changes in the civilian work force makeup of the future. It could reverse the declining labor force participation rate of older workers.

NEW REPORT IS PUBLISHED

The first annual report, South Dakota Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance, 1983, has been published. This report exhibits average employment, average weekly earnings and the number of businesses by industry for each county and the state using 1983 data. An historical summary is also included covering the years 1979 through 1983. The publication is available upon request from the Labor Market Information Center at the address shown on the last page of this Labor Bulletin.

TRAINING FOR COUNSELORS SCHEDULED

South Dakota's State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) will be sponsoring five workshops in September and October entitled "Improved Career Decision Making (ICDM)."

The goal of the ICDM workshops is to train counselors to help job seekers and students make career decisions that best reflect the realities of the labor market. This will be accomplished by counselors exploring the labor market information resources available and learning how to best utilize them.

SOICC is responsible for the coordination of occupational information for job seekers, counselors and vocational planners.

SOICC activities are located in the Labor Market Information Center to facilitate coordination of the collection, analysis and dissemination of occupational information.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JULY 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salaried employment in the State increased 2.9 percent from July 1983 to July 1984. This increase of 6,900 jobs over one-year-ago levels was distributed through every major industry except government, which decreased by 900 jobs and mining which decreased by 100 jobs.

The manufacturing and trade industries showed the largest over-the-year gains of 2,600 and 2,500 jobs respectively. The majority of the gain in manufacturing occurred in the durable goods sector where fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing increased employment by 1,800.

Both the wholesale and retail trade industries posted gains in employment, with the most significant gain being the 2,200 increase in retail trade.

Three other major industries in South Dakota, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and construction all experienced increases in employment. The services industry, which now employs nearly 25 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary workers, provided 1,800 more jobs in July 1984 than it did one year ago. Finance/insurance/real estate and construction both increased 4 percent in July over July 1983 levels, with an increase of 500 jobs in finance/insurance/real estate and 400 jobs in construction.

A review of month-to-month changes reveals that the decrease in government employment of 8,400, most of which was in local and state education, had a strong impact on the June 1984 to July 1984 total nonagricultural employment level. The decrease in these two sectors of government was due to a drop in nonfaculty employment at the end of the school year. Both decreases are consistent with historical data. Since 1970, both government and total nonagricultural wage and salary employment have experienced decreased employment every year from June to July. The only exception was in 1974 when employment increased from 211,400 to 211,700 jobs. All other major industries in the state increased employment or remained the same during this time period.

The state's unemployment rate decreased from the 4.3 percent rate in June to 3.8 percent in July when 13,300 people were unemployed. A decrease in the unemployment rate between June and July has occurred every year for the past two decades.

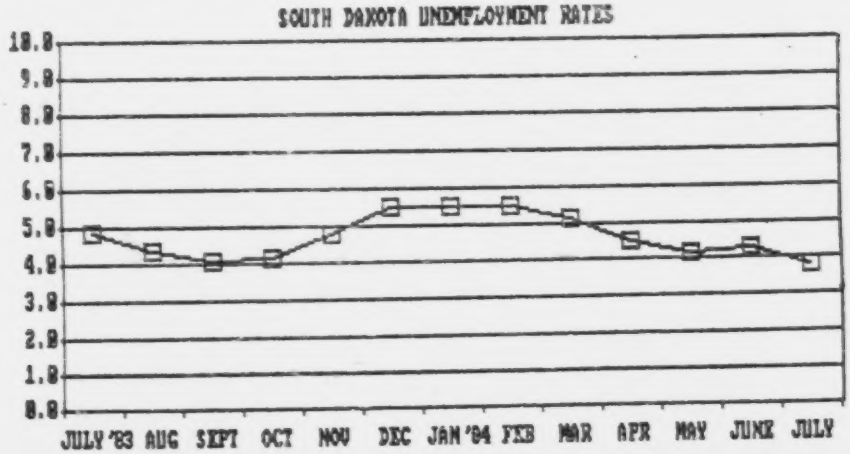


TABLE 1
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	JULY 1984 (1)					JULY 1983				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	116,198,000	107,484,000	8,714,000	7.5	(3)	113,980,000	103,273,000	10,707,000	9.4	(3)
South Dakota	352,900	339,700	13,300	3.8		348,000	331,000	17,000	4.9	
Sioux Falls MSA	70,322	68,120	2,202	3.1		66,742	64,116	2,626	3.9	
Aurora	1,612	1,582	30	1.9		1,653	1,604	49	3.0	
Beadle	9,357	8,995	362	3.9		9,368	8,837	531	5.7	
Bennett	1,586	1,505	81	5.1		1,418	1,328	90	6.3	
Bon Homme	3,410	3,159	251	7.4		3,673	3,513	160	4.4	
Brookings	14,493	13,850	643	4.4		14,417	13,569	848	5.9	
Brown	19,749	18,999	750	3.8		19,612	18,670	942	4.8	
Brule	3,092	2,976	116	3.8		3,225	3,124	101	3.1	
Buffalo	573	483	90	15.7		586	510	76	13.0	
Butte	3,800	3,682	118	3.1		3,801	3,669	132	3.5	
Campbell	941	896	45	4.8		954	931	23	2.4	
Charles Mix	4,132	3,849	283	6.8		4,080	3,800	280	6.9	
Clark	2,087	1,903	184	8.8		2,289	2,032	257	11.2	
Clay	5,520	5,183	337	6.1		5,585	5,283	302	5.4	
Codington	10,504	10,120	384	3.7		10,650	10,054	596	5.6	
Corson	1,458	1,342	116	8.0		1,429	1,201	228	16.0	
Custer	3,207	3,136	71	2.2		3,087	2,974	113	3.7	
Davison	9,608	9,375	233	2.4		9,815	9,492	323	3.3	
Day	3,320	3,167	153	4.6		3,222	3,074	148	4.6	
Deuel	2,179	2,096	83	3.8		2,311	2,147	164	7.1	
Dewey	2,001	1,805	196	9.8		2,092	1,794	298	14.2	
Douglas	1,947	1,907	40	2.1		2,005	1,920	85	4.2	
Edmunds	2,095	2,055	40	1.9		2,123	2,065	58	2.7	
Fall River	3,431	3,331	100	2.9		3,488	3,338	150	4.3	
Faulk	1,416	1,393	23	1.6		1,412	1,386	26	1.8	
Grant	4,760	4,572	188	3.9		4,849	4,659	190	3.9	
Gregory	2,665	2,574	91	3.4		2,778	2,653	125	4.5	
Haakon	1,442	1,422	20	1.4		1,402	1,354	48	3.4	
Hamlin	2,496	2,421	75	3.0		2,156	2,080	76	3.5	
Hand	2,250	2,213	37	1.6		2,264	2,186	78	3.4	
Hanson	1,173	1,143	30	2.6		1,292	1,225	67	5.2	
Harding	804	792	12	1.5		814	795	19	2.3	
Hughes	8,013	7,730	283	3.5		7,995	7,611	384	4.8	
Hutchinson	4,505	4,424	81	1.8		4,677	4,495	182	3.9	
Hyde	872	855	17	1.9		857	827	30	3.5	
Jackson	1,462	1,422	40	2.7		1,287	1,218	69	5.4	
Jerauld	1,375	1,362	13	0.9		1,318	1,297	21	1.6	
Jones	701	688	13	1.9		756	738	18	2.4	
Kingsbury	3,583	3,510	73	2.0		3,669	3,510	159	4.3	
Lake	5,388	5,160	228	4.2		5,762	5,132	630	10.9	
Lawrence	10,396	9,999	397	3.8		9,931	9,455	476	4.8	
Lincoln	6,641	6,505	136	2.0		6,728	6,451	277	4.1	
Lyman	1,522	1,447	75	4.9		1,647	1,536	111	6.7	
McCook	3,090	3,019	71	2.3		3,109	2,998	111	3.6	
McPherson	1,649	1,619	30	1.8		1,720	1,676	44	2.6	
Marshall	2,297	2,212	85	3.7		2,238	2,109	129	5.8	
Meade	6,353	6,164	189	3.0		6,332	6,048	284	4.5	
Mellette	813	745	68	8.4		792	707	85	10.7	
Miner	1,732	1,667	65	3.8		1,743	1,660	83	4.8	
Minnehaha	70,322	68,120	2,202	3.1		66,742	64,116	2,626	3.9	
Moody	4,104	3,767	337	8.2		3,992	3,694	298	7.5	
Pennington	42,290	40,754	1,536	3.6		39,513	37,765	1,748	4.4	
Perkins	2,366	2,319	47	2.0		2,389	2,352	37	1.5	
Potter	1,927	1,856	71	3.7		1,939	1,897	42	2.2	
Roberts	4,377	4,193	184	4.2		4,489	4,226	263	5.9	
Sanborn	1,418	1,352	66	4.7		1,417	1,350	67	4.7	
Shannon	2,795	2,404	391	14.0		2,651	2,136	515	19.4	
Spink	3,747	3,634	113	3.0		3,950	3,805	145	3.7	
Stanley	1,233	1,190	43	3.5		1,305	1,264	41	3.1	
Sully	741	726	15	2.0		767	737	30	3.9	
Todd	1,966	1,785	181	9.2		1,924	1,691	233	12.1	
Tripp	3,310	3,247	63	1.9		3,548	3,414	134	3.8	
Turner	4,170	4,075	95	2.3		4,368	4,222	146	3.3	
Union	6,504	6,198	306	4.7		6,714	6,342	372	5.5	
Walworth	3,343	3,238	105	3.1		3,144	3,017	127	4.0	
Yankton	9,726	9,370	356	3.7		9,679	9,257	422	4.4	
Ziebach	1,105	1,017	88	8.0		1,117	1,008	109	9.8	

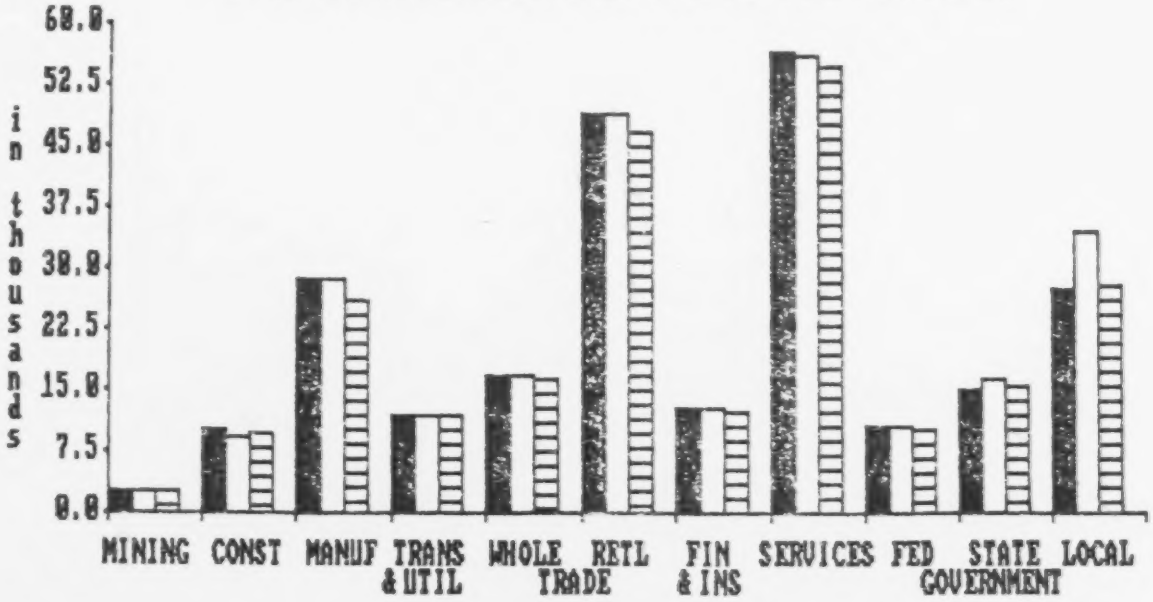
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.5 and 9.5. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2

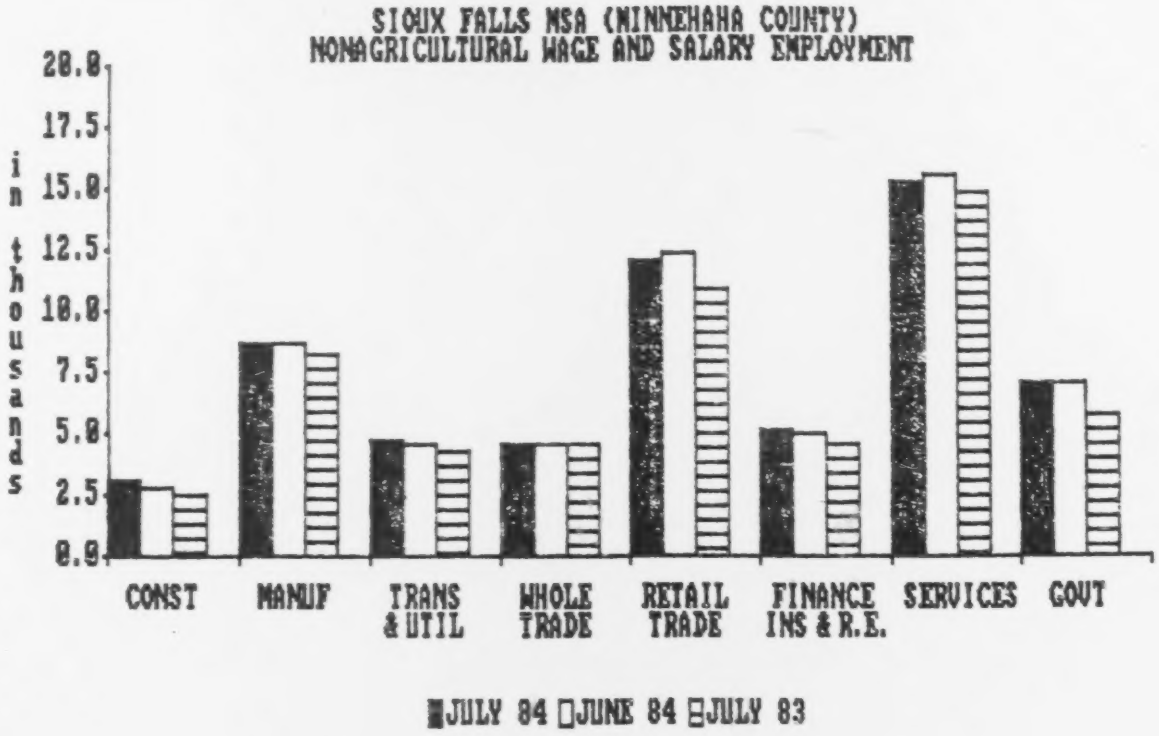
SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



■JULY 84 □JUNE 84 ⊟JULY 83

	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	243,700	250,200	236,800	-2.6	2.9
MINING	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
CONSTRUCTION	10,400	9,500	10,000	9.5	4.0
MANUFACTURING	28,800	28,700	26,200	.3	9.9
Durable Goods	15,800	15,600	13,600	1.3	16.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,100	10,000	8,300	1.0	21.7
Nondurable Goods	12,900	13,100	12,700	-1.5	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,500	7,600	-1.3	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,600	2,600	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,100	12,300	1.7	.0
Transportation	6,800	6,800	6,800	.0	.0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,500	5,400	5,500	1.9	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	66,300	66,000	63,800	.5	3.9
Wholesale Trade	17,000	16,900	16,600	.6	2.4
Durable Goods	7,300	7,300	7,300	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,700	9,300	-1.0	3.2
Retail Trade	49,300	49,100	47,100	.4	4.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13,100	13,100	12,600	.0	4.0
SERVICES	56,800	56,400	55,000	.7	3.3
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16,200	16,000	15,900	1.3	1.9
Medical and Health	21,600	21,800	22,400	-.9	-3.6
Educational, Membership & Social	15,800	15,500	13,700	1.9	15.3
GOVERNMENT	53,300	61,700	54,200	-13.6	-1.7
Federal	10,600	10,700	10,500	-.9	1.0
State	15,200	16,400	15,700	-7.3	-3.2
State Education	4,900	6,000	5,000	-18.3	-2.0
Local	27,500	34,600	28,000	-20.5	-1.8
Local Education	11,900	17,900	12,800	-33.5	-7.0

TABLE 2 (Continued)



	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	61,100	61,100	56,300	.0	8.5
1/ MINING	------	------	------	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,100	2,800	2,600	10.7	19.2
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,700	8,300	.0	4.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,800	4,600	4,400	4.3	9.1
TRADE	16,900	17,200	15,600	-1.7	8.3
Wholesale Trade	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
Retail Trade	12,200	12,400	10,900	-1.6	11.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	5,200	5,100	4,600	2.0	13.0
SERVICES	15,300	15,600	14,900	-1.9	2.7
GOVERNMENT	7,200	7,200	5,800	.0	24.1

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$291.76	$295.53	$299.84	41.8	42.4	41.3	$6.98	$6.97	$7.26
Durable Goods.....	270.68	285.38	281.81	40.4	41.6	41.2	6.70	6.86	6.84
Nondurable Goods.....	317.99	309.01	321.73	43.5	43.4	41.3	7.31	7.12	7.79
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing.....	315.27	319.07	353.13	46.5	47.2	45.1	6.78	6.76	7.83

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	JUNE 1983	MAY 1983	JUNE 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	310.7	309.7	298.1	0.3	4.2
Food & Beverages....	294.3	293.6	284.7	0.2	3.4
Housing.....	336.2	334.6	323.1	0.5	4.1
Apparel.....	197.4	198.9	195.6	-0.8	0.9
Transportation.....	313.1	312.2	298.3	0.3	5.0
Medical Care.....	378.0	376.8	355.4	0.3	6.4
Entertainment.....	254.5	253.5	245.4	0.4	3.7

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983
Sex, Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	980	924	1,355	46.3	49.8	51.5
Female	1,137	931	1,277	53.7	50.2	48.5
Race, Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1,762	1,596	2,193	83.2	86.0	83.3
Nonwhite	355	259	439	16.8	14.0	16.7
Age, Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1,522	1,323	1,947	71.9	71.3	74.0
Over 45	595	532	685	28.1	28.7	26.0
[2] Industry, Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	10	12	28	.5	.6	1.1
Construction	100	152	239	4.7	8.2	9.1
Manufacturing	513	367	422	24.2	19.8	16.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	54	75	82	2.6	4.0	3.1
Trade	504	467	747	23.8	25.2	28.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65	70	67	3.1	3.8	2.5
Services	616	504	778	29.1	27.2	29.6
Government	255	208	269	12.0	11.2	10.2
[2] Occupation, Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	417	387	532	19.7	20.9	20.2
Clerical and Sales	474	437	601	22.4	23.6	22.8
Services	395	299	460	18.7	16.1	17.5
Processing	153	119	136	7.2	6.4	5.2
Machine Trade	54	45	128	2.6	2.4	4.9
Benchwork	182	100	93	8.6	5.4	3.5
Structural Work	264	278	394	12.5	15.0	15.0
Other	178	190	288	8.4	10.2	10.9
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	2,117	1,855	2,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	554	391	471	26.2	21.1	17.9
3-4 Weeks	231	299	318	10.9	16.1	12.1
5-14 Weeks	902	634	1,118	42.6	34.2	42.5
15 Weeks & Over	430	531	725	20.3	28.6	27.5

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	JULY 1984	JUNE 1984	JULY 1983	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	1,64[illegible]	2,305	1,642	-28.5	0.4
B. Weeks Claimed.....	8,[illegible]8	7,378	10,912	9.2	-26.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments.....	$569,242	$660,244*	$1,007,138	-13.8	-43.5
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$22,361,430	$19,672,100	$9,549,900	13.7	134.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	9,494	6,833	4,358	38.9	117.9
F. Nonag Placements.....	5,286	6,374	4,512	-17.1	17.2
G. Nonag Job Openings.....	5,999	7,207	3,727	-16.8	61.0

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

*Revised

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

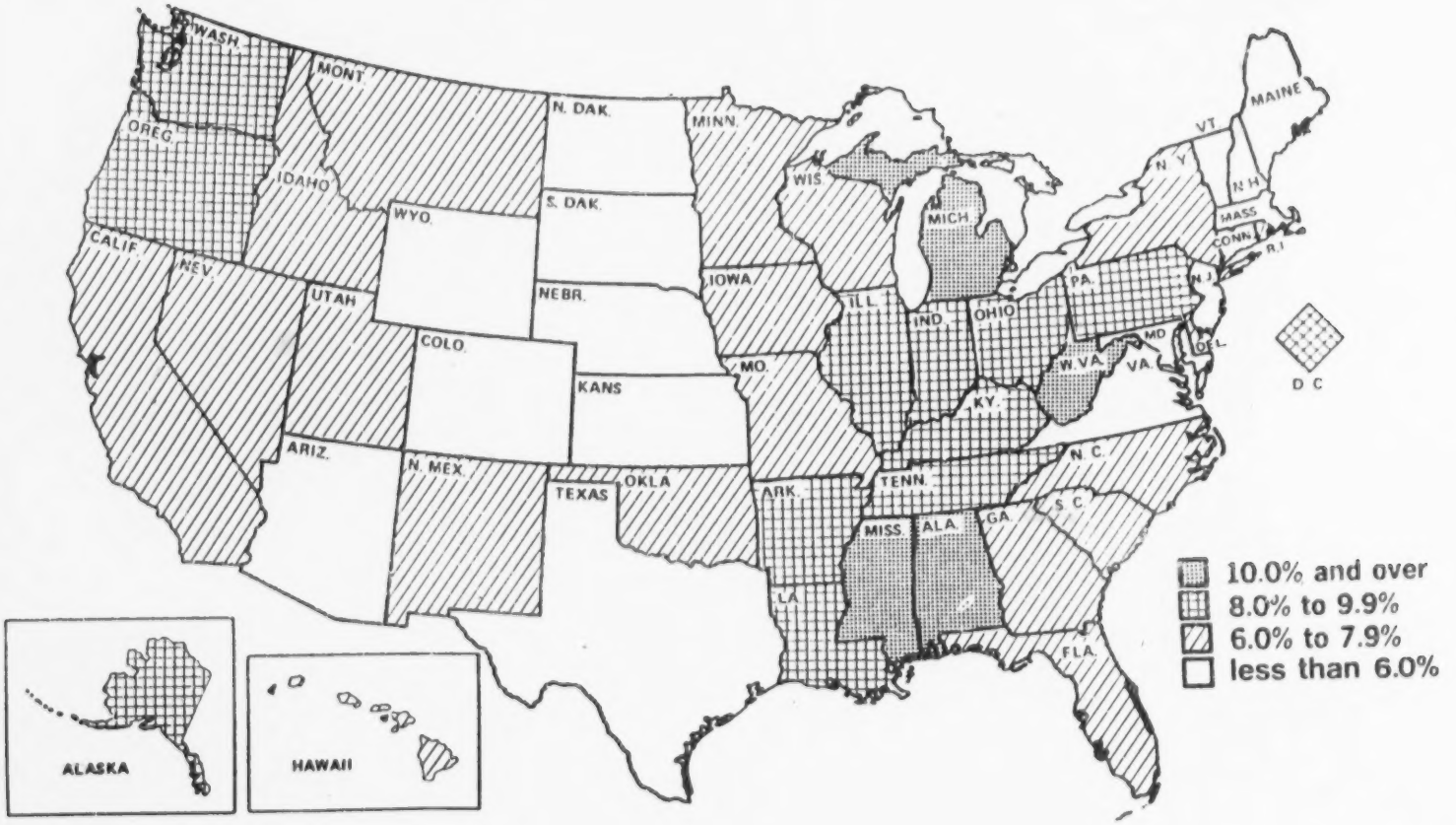
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1984



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

The most recent Labor Market Information Center publication contains a wealth of information covering 1983 employment and earnings. An article included in this Bulletin details the type of information available in the publication. Shown below are several pertinent observations taken from that report.

- Approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's non-farm workers are covered under the State's unemployment insurance laws.

- Average employment in 1983 was 2 percent higher than in 1982. This expansion followed three years of decline in statewide average employment.

- Average weekly earnings for the State in 1983 reached an all-time high of $253.87, a 3.9 percent increase over 1982.

- Average weekly earnings in 1983 ranged from a high of $301.55 to a low of $170.31.

- Employers who employed less than ten people accounted for 81 percent of all employers in 1983. Those employers employed 22 percent of the workers and paid 19 percent of the wages. In contrast, 1 percent of the employers had 100 or more employees -- 33 percent of the employees in the state -- and paid 38 percent of the wages.

Source: South Dakota Employment & Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance 1983, A Labor Market Information Center publication.

For this and other information contact:

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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THE SOUTH DAKOTA OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK

"Information on tomorrow's career opportunities must be made available today in order to prepare realistically for the future world of work."

Janet L. Norwood
Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics

There are many types of industries in South Dakota. Each worker is considered to have an occupation. Some occupations cross industry lines, while some workers' occupations are only found in certain industries. The South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook, a recent publication of the South Dakota Department of Labor's Labor Market Information Center, is a major source of occupational employment information for 313 occupations specific to South Dakota industries.

The occupations in the Outlook Handbook are those in the state which employ at least 50 people. For each of these it describes what workers do on the job, types of places in which they work, the training or education needed, earnings and working conditions, and some idea of the employment levels in the years ahead.

The information in the Outlook Handbook may be useful to individuals who are considering their first career or thinking about changing careers. Career counselors may also find it helpful when they are assisting individuals who are planning their careers.

An important aspect of the Outlook Handbook is the demand and supply of workers for each occupation. Supply of workers, when available, is matched against the demand.

Matching the supply with the demand allows individuals a chance to determine the potential amount of competition they will encounter when entering an occupation. It allows employers the opportunity to determine the supply of labor in each occupation.

Community and industrial developers may find the Outlook Handbook useful in determining the supply of labor in selected occupations for potential industries. Labor groups, vocational educators, and employment and training program planners may also find it helpful as they plan for the future.

One of the basic elements used in projecting employment levels in the years ahead is a survey of employers in the state entitled the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey. This survey captures employment by occupation for each industry. The results of the survey are compared to prior surveys to establish occupational employment trends for various industries. A special "thank you" is extended to the many employers who participated in the survey making the occupational employment projections and the South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook possible.

Another element in the projection process is industry employment trends. Occupational trends and changes in industry employment are used to transform current occupational levels into future occupational needs, commonly called occupational employment projections.

Choosing a career and planning for future personnel needs are important decisions. The South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook will answer many questions about future occupational demand and supply and hopefully provide some direction. The publication is available upon request from the Labor Market Information Center at the address shown on the last page of this Labor Bulletin.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN AUGUST 1984

Nonagricultural wage and salaried employment in the state totaled 239,500 in August 1984. This increase of 3,800 jobs over the one-year-ago level occurred despite a decrease of 1,800 jobs in government employment. The increase was spread through every other major industry except construction, which decreased by 200 jobs.

Manufacturing led the over-the-year increase with an addition of 2,200 jobs. The durable goods sector of this industry contributed the bulk of the gain -- an addition of 1,700 jobs. The fabricated metals and machinery segment within durable goods, added 1,300 jobs over last August's employment level.

Four other major industries also contributed to the increased employment: services had an increase of 800 jobs; finance/insurance/real estate, 500; and mining, 100. Wholesale and retail trade increased employment by 1,200 jobs during the past year.

The employment gain of 800 in transportation/communication/public utilities appears to be a major increase; however, a strike last August in communications idled approximately 900 workers, so the increase this year reflects the industry's return to normalcy.

A review of month-to-month changes in nonfarm employment shows a decrease of 0.5 percent from July to August 1984. The majority of the decrease was the 4.9 percent drop in government employment which translates into 2,600 fewer jobs. Much of this decline was the result of the annual summer youth program coming to a close in July. In 1983, the July to August decline in employment was 0.3 percent.

South Dakota's unemployment rate of 3.5 percent in August 1984, dropped from the 4.4 percent in August 1983. The August 1984 rate is a decrease from July 1984, and 3.8 percent unemployed.

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE HANDICAPPED WEEK

South Dakota Job Service is joining other agencies across the state in participating in "Employ the Handicapped Week" October 7 - 13, 1984, the 40th observance of the week.

South Dakota Department of Labor statistics indicate that from August 1983 to August 1984, Job Service placed 1337 handicapped individuals in employment. A total of 3,647 disabled persons registered for employment with Job Service.

This special week is designed to point out that handicapped workers have proved that they can be and are a valuable resource for employers and to encourage employers to provide equal employment opportunity to handicapped applicants.

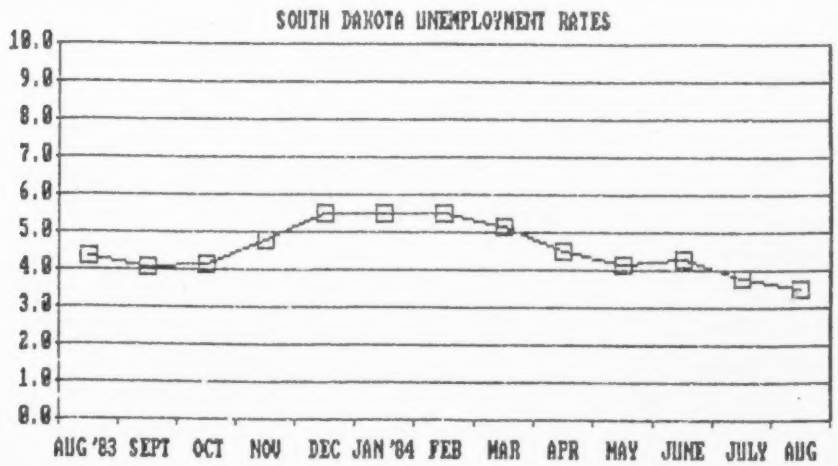


TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	AUGUST 1984 (1)					AUGUST 1983				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	115,076,000	106,694,000	8,382,000	7.3	(3)	113,578,000	103,167,000	10,411,000	9.2	(3)
South Dakota	347,000	335,000	12,100	3.5		346,000	330,900	15,100	4.4	
Sioux Falls MSA	67,198	65,236	1,926	2.9		66,131	63,986	2,145	3.2	
Aurora	1,538	1,517	21	1.4		1,617	1,584	33	2.0	
Beadle	9,245	8,914	331	3.6		9,267	8,706	561	6.1	
Bennett	1,563	1,525	38	2.4		1,434	1,347	87	6.1	
Bon Homme	3,571	3,348	223	6.2		3,651	3,506	145	4.0	
Brookings	14,201	13,550	651	4.6		14,432	13,607	825	5.7	
Brown	19,597	18,738	859	4.4		19,646	18,639	1,007	5.1	
Brule	2,894	2,848	46	1.6		3,231	3,120	111	3.4	
Buffalo	544	442	102	18.8		569	503	66	11.6	
Butte	3,722	3,645	77	2.1		3,968	3,783	185	4.7	
Campbell	876	860	16	1.8		940	919	21	2.2	
Charles Mix	4,020	3,799	221	5.5		4,041	3,813	228	5.6	
Clark	2,011	1,845	166	8.3		2,280	2,031	249	10.9	
Clay	5,401	5,173	228	4.2		5,718	5,490	228	4.0	
Codington	10,687	10,207	480	4.5		10,484	9,995	489	4.7	
Corson	1,416	1,309	107	7.6		1,427	1,249	178	12.5	
Custer	3,471	3,289	182	5.2		3,055	2,957	98	3.2	
Davison	9,478	9,173	305	3.2		9,710	9,428	282	2.9	
Day	3,166	3,056	110	3.5		3,232	3,093	139	4.3	
Deuel	2,191	2,062	129	5.9		2,306	2,168	138	6.0	
Dewey	1,925	1,771	154	8.0		2,067	1,813	254	12.3	
Douglas	1,935	1,871	64	3.3		1,979	1,916	63	3.2	
Edmunds	2,031	1,998	33	1.6		2,140	2,065	75	3.5	
Fall River	3,460	3,376	84	2.4		3,521	3,371	150	4.3	
Faulk	1,423	1,402	21	1.5		1,393	1,355	38	2.7	
Grant	4,582	4,446	136	3.0		4,861	4,666	195	4.0	
Gregory	2,582	2,544	38	1.5		2,699	2,638	61	2.3	
Haakon	1,329	1,277	52	3.9		1,375	1,333	42	3.1	
Hamlin	2,250	2,152	98	4.4		2,110	2,051	59	2.8	
Hand	2,173	2,139	34	1.6		2,192	2,140	52	2.4	
Hanson	1,079	1,058	21	1.9		1,273	1,200	73	5.7	
Harding	765	758	7	0.9		774	760	14	1.8	
Hughes	7,905	7,667	238	3.0		7,984	7,697	287	3.6	
Hutchinson	4,428	4,371	57	1.3		4,653	4,502	151	3.2	
Hyde	845	807	38	4.5		909	862	47	5.2	
Jackson	1,331	1,298	33	2.5		1,289	1,219	70	5.4	
Jerauld	1,349	1,301	48	3.6		1,277	1,261	16	1.3	
Jones	738	725	13	1.8		762	745	17	2.2	
Kingsbury	3,422	3,353	69	2.0		3,575	3,439	136	3.8	
Lake	5,453	5,289	164	3.0		5,402	5,055	347	6.4	
Lawrence	10,238	9,922	316	3.1		9,847	9,426	421	4.3	
Lincoln	6,356	6,204	152	2.4		6,653	6,418	235	3.5	
Lyman	1,576	1,509	67	4.3		1,586	1,499	87	5.5	
McCook	3,048	2,902	146	4.8		3,119	2,968	151	4.8	
McPherson	1,576	1,548	28	1.8		1,725	1,666	59	3.4	
Marshall	2,298	2,149	149	6.5		2,188	2,085	103	4.7	
Meade	6,510	6,256	254	3.9		6,328	6,105	223	3.5	
Mellette	804	753	51	6.3		800	711	89	11.1	
Miner	1,715	1,686	29	1.7		1,761	1,669	92	5.2	
Minnehaha	67,198	65,236	1,962	2.9		66,131	63,986	2,145	3.2	
Moody	3,793	3,724	69	1.8		3,813	3,677	136	3.6	
Pennington	43,135	41,922	1,213	2.8		39,371	37,767	1,604	4.1	
Perkins	2,343	2,259	84	3.6		2,402	2,285	117	4.9	
Potter	1,979	1,913	66	3.3		1,951	1,866	85	4.4	
Roberts	4,434	4,242	192	4.3		4,402	4,209	193	4.4	
Sanborn	1,378	1,319	59	4.3		1,392	1,335	57	4.1	
Shannon	2,752	2,383	369	13.4		2,641	2,148	493	18.7	
Spink	3,785	3,659	126	3.3		3,853	3,724	129	3.3	
Stanley	1,400	1,377	23	1.6		1,225	1,192	33	2.7	
Sully	737	726	11	1.5		765	739	26	3.4	
Todd	1,868	1,724	144	7.7		1,806	1,597	209	11.6	
Tripp	3,230	3,119	111	3.4		3,466	3,370	96	2.8	
Turner	4,044	3,959	85	2.1		4,298	4,162	136	3.2	
Union	6,804	6,530	274	4.0		7,439	7,092	347	4.7	
Walworth	3,040	2,963	77	2.5		3,130	2,998	132	4.2	
Yankton	9,431	9,090	341	3.6		9,510	9,104	406	4.3	
Ziebach	1,024	952	72	7.0		987	912	75	7.6	

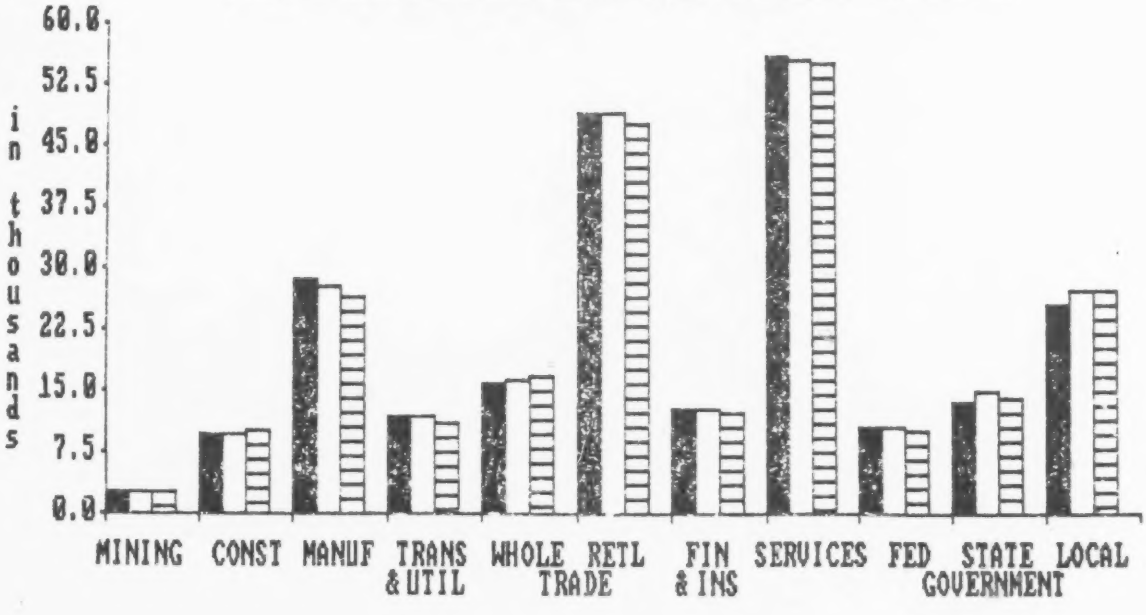
(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.5 and 9.5 . The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



■AUG 84 □JULY 84 ⊟AUG 83

	AUG 1984	JULY 1984	AUG 1983	Change From Last Month	Change From Last Year
TOTAL	239.5	240.7	235.7	-.5	1.6
MINING	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	10.0	10.1	10.2	-1.0	-2.0
MANUFACTURING	28.7	28.0	26.5	2.5	8.3
Durable Goods	15.5	15.4	13.8	.6	12.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.8	9.7	8.5	1.0	15.3
Nondurable Goods	13.1	12.6	12.7	4.0	3.1
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.3	7.5	2.7	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.6	2.6	2.6	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.2	12.2	11.4	.0	7.0
Transportation	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	1.5
Communication & Public Utilities	5.3	5.4	4.6	-1.9	15.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	65.7	65.8	64.5	-.2	1.9
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.6	16.8	-1.8	-3.0
Durable Goods	7.1	7.3	7.3	-2.7	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.4	9.6	-2.1	-4.2
Retail Trade	49.4	49.1	47.7	.6	3.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.2	13.0	12.7	1.5	3.9
SERVICES	56.1	55.7	55.3	.7	1.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16.3	15.8	16.3	3.2	.0
Medical and Health	21.8	21.7	22.5	.5	-3.1
Educational, Membership & Social	15.0	15.1	13.6	-.7	10.3
GOVERNMENT	50.7	53.3	52.5	-4.9	-3.4
Federal	10.6	10.7	10.5	-.9	1.0
State	14.1	15.2	14.4	-7.2	-2.1
State Education	5.6	4.9	5.9	14.3	-5.1
Local	26.0	27.4	27.6	-5.1	-5.8
Local Education	11.0	11.9	12.5	-7.6	-12.0